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Tulane Univ. of La.

Med. Dept.

1896-97

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

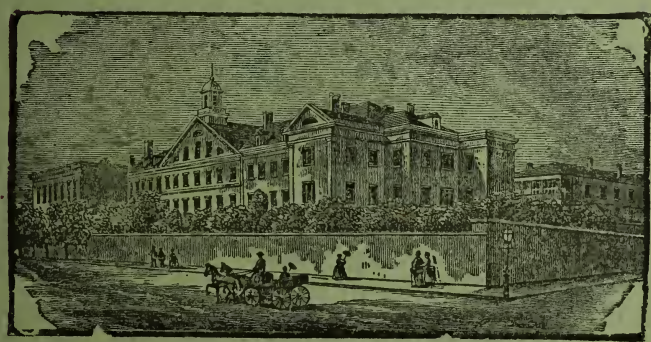
TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

(FORMERLY 1847-84, UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.)

CATALOGUE FOR 1896-97.

CIRCULAR FOR 1897-98.

WITH NOTICE OF THE COURSE IN
PHARMACY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.



THE CHARITY HOSPITAL OF LOUISIANA.
TULANE AVENUE, BETWEEN HOWARD AND LOCUST STREETS NEW ORLEANS.
TWO SQUARES FROM THE BUILDING OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

AND WITH
ANNOUNCEMENTS
OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
FEB 7 1917

Academical Departments of the University.

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TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA,

(Formerly, 1847-1884, the University of Louisiana.)

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF 1897

— TO THE —

President of the Tulane University of Louisiana,

— AND AN —

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES

On the Practice of Medicine as a Money-Making Occupation,

— AT THE —

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 14, 1897,

By Prof. STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Dean.

Mr. President—Our records now register, at the close of the sixty-third year's existence of our college, 3406 graduates, viz: 3120 in medicine and 286 in pharmacy.

There were 379 students registered during the session ending in 1896, and 377 during the present session, a number surpassing expectation. For, during many months preceding the present session, there was great financial depression throughout our country, and our college has always been notably affected by "hard times," chiefly for the reason that many students then resort to very numerous much cheaper colleges. While there is little difference in the number of students in 1896 and 1897, there has, unfortunately, been a great difference in the financial receipts, due to the fact that there has attended this session a much greater proportion of students who had completed three annual sessions, after which the fee charged is very insignificant. This excess of such students is shown by the fact that, while there were last year only seventy-seven graduates, there are this year one hundred.

Two notable improvements have been effected during the past year. Our library, which had become disorganized and useless since 1862, when New Orleans was captured by the United States Navy, has been well organized, equipped and administered at an expense exceeding \$1200. More than 1300 books have been added; of these, over 1200 were donated by members of the faculty, and about 160 recent and valuable publications were purchased with money derived from the fund of \$10,000 bequeathed, for the benefit of the medical department, by our late distinguished colleague, Prof. A. B. Miles, M. D. Our library now contains about 3400 bound books, many of these of great value, in addition to numerous unbound

books and pamphlets. The attendance during the session has averaged 253 monthly.

The second notable improvement has been the addition of many requisites, including modern instruments and apparatus, costing about \$2000, to the laboratory of the professor of chemistry, who has contributed most liberally to this much needed improvement.

A third improvement deserves recording. The medical department inherited from the past a stilted and pedantic diploma in Latin, intelligible to few others than professors and tutors of Latin. This has been replaced, for the benefit of the graduates of 1897 and probably of very many future years, by a brief and unpretentious diploma in English, and, therefore, intelligible to all.

In the history of the medical department, the year 1893 was one of the most memorable. At its beginning there were 420 students, the greatest number ever registered. Near its close the admirable new building, generously donated by Dr. and Mrs. Richardson, was first occupied. Thereupon, the previous requirements for graduation were increased by the very important additions of evidence of preliminary education; of three, instead of two, annual sessions, and every one of the three of longer duration; of three new laboratory courses; of more exacting examinations; and, finally, of a 50 per cent increase of the fees. During the four years that have passed, since the adoption of these much more burdensome requirements to graduation, the number of admissions has annually varied from 80 to 41 students fewer than the 420 of 1893.

If the quantity, rather than the quality of students were the chief desideratum, the number could be at once greatly increased by relaxing the requirements for

graduation, but this would inflict grave injury both on the public and the medical profession. The faculty will very surely refrain from committing any such wrong. None the less, it is confidently believed that, with the full restoration of the long hoped-for prosperity of our country, the number of our students will exceed even the 420 of 1893, for the good reason that not one of the competitors of the medical department possesses its educational advantages, especially in those indispensable requisites to medical education—hospitals and laboratories.

Graduates of 1897.—Three exceptional incidents mark this commencement. Your class has no valedictorian to represent it, and it is my duty to announce that this is due to a misunderstanding of the regulations by some and to the laudable disinclination of others to undertake anything calculated to distract their minds from their studies, and is certainly not due to any discreditable cause, nor to any deficiency in the number of those able to fill the position with abundant credit to the medical department and to themselves.

In the second place, you will be the first graduates to receive our new diploma; and, finally, you will find inclosed in the diploma of every one of you a copy of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association.

This code commands the allegiance of the most reputable members of the medical profession; it admonishes the physician of his obligations to the public, to his patients, to his fellow-physicians and to himself; it maintains in all things the honor and dignity of the medical profession, and it upholds a standard emblazoned with the sacred command: "Do unto others as you would be done by." If you are to be esteemed as worthy members of the medical profession; if you are to be cherished as beloved sons of this college, you will subscribe to this code and honor it in your careers, as the soldier honors the flag waving at the front of his command.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AS A MONEY-MAKING OCCUPATION.

The unusual brevity of my report to the president, the lack of a valedictorian to occupy your time, the rereading of the code and the persisting financial depression have all united to tempt me to address you at greater length than usual, submitting some considerations pertinent to the subject, now of greatest interest to you, the practice of medicine as a money-making occupation.

Our Code of Ethics denounces, in the maintenance of morality, all pretension, deception and trickery as devices of quackery. None the less, these devices of quackery often gain the quickest success, and sometimes the greatest fortunes. The reputable physician is forbidden not only to puff himself, but also to consent that others, including his wife and the newspapers, shall puff him. However remunerative to quackery is its monopoly of the advertising field; however damaging this is to the people, no reputa-

ble physician can condescend to any compromise with quackery in the pretentious and deceptive advertisements that every day gravely delude the public.

There are two other money-making expedients that widen the abyss between the quack and the reputable physician. Whoever makes money his first and humanity his second consideration violates the code and is guilty of quackery; hence, whoever makes an invention or discovery, calculated to relieve human suffering, and maintains, for his own profit, a greedy and inhuman secrecy, violates the code and is guilty of quackery. He who has a secret remedy is no friend to humanity, and is no better than a vile trader in life and death, deserving the contempt not only of every physician but also of every philanthropist.

Has the medical profession proved that humanity is its first consideration? Physicians have ever been the chief and, for the most part, the unpaid supporters of hospitals for the destitute; they have ever rendered to the poor gratuitous services, as does no other profession undedicated to this work; and they have ever been the leaders in unceasing efforts for sanitation, whereby the ravages of disease, and, at the same time, the profits of the medical profession have been enormously curtailed. And if a very large proportion of the sickness and premature deaths still afflicting mankind has not been prevented, this incessant tragedy is due to public ignorance and negligence, and is not due to lack either of professional knowledge or of persistent entreaty for its application.

The benefits bestowed on humanity by the medical profession, with its free gifts to the world of every invention and discovery, are incalculable. Among many examples it will suffice to recall vaccination, and the anti-toxins and other remedies originating from it, remedies now alleviating much suffering and sickness throughout the world and destined to confer far greater relief.

Who can recall a solitary invention or discovery of the quackery, so patronized by its dupes, the people, that has ever benefited mankind? History abounds with such boastful and lucrative pretensions of quackery as the following:

In 1739 Joanna Stephens gained such notoriety by her so-called miraculous cures that she secured the public support of very numerous right reverend bishops, most noble peers, high and mighty dukes and duchesses, lords and ladies; that twenty justices (without one skilled expert in medicine among them) were chosen by parliament to make careful examination, and they attested unanimously to the "utility and efficacy" of her remedies; and that parliament actually paid her \$25,000 for secret remedies that proved to be absolutely worthless. Such facts provoke one comment and one inquiry. Oh! what fools these mortals were in 1739, and are all fools dead in 1897?

In further illustration of the abyss which separates the reputable physician

from the disreputable quack, suppose, solely for argument's sake, that a physician should discover a cure for drunkenness and should, by secrecy, utilize his discovery, not for the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of drunkards throughout the world, but solely for the personal profit to be made out of a few thousand of them near his home. Then, remembering that even the woes of gory Armenia are but a fraction of the woes drunkenness is causing and is yet to cause mankind, you may realize the hideous inhumanity of such a discoverer. A conceivable explanation of such a reprobate would be that he had become possessed of Mark Twain's conscience, which gradually withered into such a deformed and tiny little dwarf, that Mark kicked it out of his front door as a pestiferous superfluity, and has had no conscience since.

To gain some idea of the profits of quackery, consider the fact that in one year, 1890, the manufactories of patent medicines in the United States sold their products for \$32,622,123. Now, if the retailers doubled the price to consumers, as is more than probable, then the people of this country paid for their patent medicines, which very surely do much more harm than good, money enough to have paid every one of the 104,806 "physicians and surgeons" of the United States an annual income exceeding \$600. This evil has not diminished since 1890, and, if the money expended on all other forms of quackery could be added to the above sum, then would be realized the enormous amount expended on quackery by the people in this, the favorite land of the quack and the home of his dupes. How long will our laws, made for the people by the people, permit patent medicine corporations to so seduce, by profitable advertisements, our public press, the greatest teacher of the people; and to so seduce, by profitable discounts, our druggists, the chief distributors of medicines, that both newspapers and druggists have become paid agents for duping the people to their grave detriment?

Why is it that quackery so succeeds? All of us fear injury and this breeds suspicion, and all long for benefits and this breeds credulity. Both suspicion and credulity are greatest where ignorance is greatest. And since there is no knowledge, of universal and daily application, which is so little understood by the people, as the structure and functions of the human body with its diseases and their remedies, there is no subject as to which suspicion can be so readily lulled to rest and credulity be so easily fanned into a flame. Successful quacks fully appreciate and unscrupulously play upon the human infirmities, suspicion, credulity and ignorance of medicine, and quackery will continue to succeed, as it has always done, just as long as man can be easily beguiled by pretension, deception and trickery. "Man," said Southey, "is a dupable animal. Quacks in medicine, quacks in religion, quacks in

politics know this and act upon the knowledge. There is scarcely anyone who may not, like a trout, be taken by tickling." Every comparison between the quackish and the reputable practice of medicine always recalls to me a literary relic from ancient Rome—man's feet cling to the earth, but his face turns upward to heaven, in part beastly he is in part divine.

I have dwelt on quackery because it is the greatest foe to the medical profession, but there are other serious obstacles to the financial success of the reputable medical practitioner, and four of these will be noticed. There is no country in Europe that has one physician to even as few as every 1500 population. It has been estimated that in the United States it requires a population of 2000 to provide a moderate livelihood for one physician. And yet there was, in this country in 1890, a population of only 600 to every "physician and surgeon." These facts warn you how great is the competition you will encounter, and how arduous must be the medical practitioner's struggle for existence.

Another obstacle, in every large city, is the abuse of hospitals and dispensaries, founded solely for the destitute, by patients well able to pay; an abuse which is increasing and demands correction by the medical officers in charge of all such charities.

Still another obstacle to success is "society doctoring," whereby an educated physician accepts for every professional visit the wage to be earned by a messenger boy. Every physician who accepts a society for inadequate wages is, in this, an enemy to his profession; and it is a mortifying reflection that, while many manual laborers can organize so as both to keep up their own end and to keep down their doctor's wages, these few educated brain-workers fail to organize so as to secure adequate fees for themselves. This failure prompts the question, whether the fees, so inadequate for good service, are not, after all, ample for such service as is rendered?

A fourth obstacle to your success is found in the fact that the death rate of physicians is higher than that of men engaged in some more wholesome occupations. This greater mortality of medical men is readily accounted for by their more arduous and especially by their more anxious lives; by their unavoidable irregularity as to meals, rest and sleep; by their greater exposure to communicable diseases and to bad weather; and by their greater temptation to seek temporary relief, from frequent exhaustion, worry and sleeplessness, by indulgence in such seductive but disastrous drugs as alcoholics and opiates. Their greater opportunity to procure, and their greater familiarity with such drugs unfortunately tend too often to an underestimation of the frightful risks of self-indulgence. These facts forcibly teach us that few men have greater need than medical practitioners to guard incessantly their own health; and it is manifest that no

men are more disqualified by intemperance or by ill-health to discharge the duties owed their clients. The statue of the "beloved physician," St. Luke, decorates our college wall, and you will observe that I have urged on you the lesson taught by him: "Physician, heal thyself."

If you have thus far been discouraged by my presentation solely of the obstacles to your success, I shall remind you that he who best knows poisons, can best apply their counter-poisons. But it is time to consider the requisites for success.

First of all needs is medical knowledge, including therein skill in its application; and thereafter is needed capacity to gain patients and to keep them. The less the competition, the easier to fulfill these requirements. But most of you will have a superabundance of competitors, and what, then, will be required to gain patients?

No medical practitioner attains eminent success, however great his medical knowledge, unless he possesses high qualities that would gain success in other occupations. Further, practitioners, who possess certain qualities, often surpass those who are their superiors in medical knowledge. These facts conclusively prove that medical knowledge is not the sole requisite to gain patients.

The two greatest requisites for success in every occupation are enthusiastic devotion to one's calling and untiring industry in its pursuit. Love of medical knowledge and work for the love of this knowledge, and not merely for selfish success, are two of the very best promoters of success. What man has stronger inducements to love and to work than the physician? The chief incentive to his enthusiastic devotion is the incessant struggle for victory over disease and premature death, the worst foes to human happiness. He has enlisted to serve as humanity's champion in waging war against these destructive monsters; and he needs, in this contest, the persistent and courageous devotion that sustained our ancestors in ridding our land of wild beasts, of savages and of foes to liberty, and in dedicating it to freedom from all enemies to safety and happiness.

But in addition to the incentive to devotion supplied by this warfare, the study and practice of medicine provide inducements like those that tempt the arctic or African explorer, for, medical science abounds in curiosities and in anomalies; in a multitude of problems solvable, but still unsolved; in surprises of victory and of defeat; and in the enticing vista of a paradise, as yet unattained, where avoidable disease and premature death will be unknown, except as memories of a civilization which our descendants will denounce as no better than a stage of barbarism. For, is not our vanity at fault in applying a flattering designation to our social conditions, wherein the increase of population is much exceeded by the increase of the insane, the pauper and the criminal; and wherein diseases,

such as consumption, the most destructive and woeful of them all, are suffered to prevail in spite of knowledge of the means to eradicate them?

To work requires opportunity, and here the physician is again fortunate in possessing boundless opportunities for incessant work. If there be no sick to attend, the cultivation of valuable friends and acquaintances, on whom greatly depends the gaining of patients, should occupy much of the time of whoever is beginning his career; and the acquisition of additional medical knowledge provides inexhaustible opportunity for incessant work. Hence, whoever gives sufficient love to medical knowledge and would succeed as a medical practitioner, has neither inclination nor time to become a drunkard, or a gambler, or, what is about as fatal, an office-seeking politician.

There are requisites, additional to those stated, that greatly contribute to the practitioner's success. Of these, the more essential are common sense or sound judgment, power of observation and of mental concentration, courage and self-reliance, command of temper and business sagacity. But, however superior may be a practitioner's intellectual endowments, his success will be greatly increased if these mental gifts be saturated with the milk of human kindness. He needs, more than most men, the charity that practices the lesson "Gently scan your brother man, still gentler sister woman," and he also greatly needs the devotion to duty, the hopefulness and cheerfulness, the cordial courtesy and the heart-felt sympathy that are so highly prized by the sick. Few, if any, practitioners possess all desirable qualities, but he best succeeds who combines in himself the greatest number of them. In fine, every popular and worthy characteristic contributes as surely to success as every unpopular and unworthy characteristic impedes it.

It has often been said that, in medicine, "the successful man is the man who knows human nature as well as his profession." And it is manifest that in every occupation, dependent on popular favor, success must greatly depend on knowledge of human nature and tact in applying this knowledge. As is enjoined on the clergyman, so the medical practitioner must strive "to please all men in all things," not for his own but for their profit. But the medical practitioner has a much more difficult task to please all than has the politician or any one else dependent on popular favor. For, the usual task of others is to please only the well, while the practitioner must please especially the sick, as well as their numerous healthy relatives and friends.

There are patients who, by their unselfishness, their kind-heartedness, their courage, and their heroic endurance of pain, illustrate the noble possibilities of human nature and inspire an ardent and a reverent admiration. But, alas! these do not represent the great majority. Sickness and pain tend to concentrate every thought on self, to weaken will, to confuse mind and to disturb morality. No

physician will question the probability that, when the great Caesar had a fever, even this conqueror of the world did demean himself "as a sick girl," and "his coward lips did from their color fly." Ordinary patients are often selfish and timid, peevish and fault-finding, exaggerative, capricious and disobedient. To manage all such patients successfully demands almost divine patience and charity, and sympathy for suffering.

But, difficult as is the management of the natural and pitiable infirmities of the sick, the practitioner's struggle to please must also include many who entertain, when well as also when ill, absurd beliefs that often hamper proper treatment. He must strive to manage the patient, who wears a liver pad, or who rejoices in an electrical equipoise; who cherishes in the pocket a buckeye, or a potato or a madstone; who tremulously dreads death because one of thirteen at table, or because a looking-glass has been broken; who rejoices in a child's plentiful crop of boils because they are so healthy; who can't drink milk because so bilious and so feverish; who knows that water and ice are very dangerous in fever and blames the doctor if any bad symptom follows wholesome indulgence; who condemns his doctor if one specific disease "turns" into another, which is no more easily done than to turn a fly into a flea or a cat into a rat. The practitioner must strive to manage the very numerous patients who firmly believe that drugs are "cure alls," that failure to cure is merely proof of incapacity to discover the proper drug, and that a doctor, if skillful, could find a prescription that would enable them to persist in their self-indulgent outrages against the laws of health; and the patients, also numerous, who have great faith in fortune-telling, or spirit-rapping, or clairvoyance, or "faith cures," or in other such flagrant outrages against common sense.

Finally, the medical practitioner is occasionally sought by a patient, usually very sick, who, though possessed perhaps of education and common sense in other than medical subjects, firmly believes in the incredible folly, founded on the preposterous dogmas, that like cures like, and that, the greater the quantity of water used to dilute a drug and the more it is then shaken, the more potent it becomes; dogmas that are very surely false as to everything on the face of the earth, unless drugs be mischievous scorners of nature's laws.

The history of popular delusions teaches us charitably to tolerate even such absurdities as have been, in small part, indicated. The astounding vagaries the human mind, even when educated and possessed of common sense, is capable of, under the influence of imagination uncontrolled by special knowledge, and of the contagion of a popular delusion, have endless illustrations, and one example of these vagaries may be instructively recalled. The very learned and the very wise jurist, Sir William Blackstone, deliberately maintained that: "Witchcraft is a truth to which every nation in the

world has, in its turn, borne testimony," and "to deny its actual existence is flatly to contradict the revealed word of God."

In view of the deplorable ignorance commonly shown of nature's laws, and especially of the laws controlling health and disease, what wonder is it that quackery, by boastful pretensions and crafty deceptions, should thrive? The flaunted successes of quackery are chiefly due to three causes: First, to the ease with which those who lack medical knowledge can be deceived, for instance, how easy to convince an alarmed mother that an innocent sore throat is a malignant diphtheria, and that an "infallible" remedy has saved her child; second, to the ill-appreciated influence of the mind over the body; and, finally, to the generally unappreciated fact that much the greater portion of the sick would recover, if properly cared for, without any drugs. None the less, it is an exceedingly rare patient who will be content without them. Every one, when sick, seems to be convinced that, while others may do well without physic, he needs it and that it does him good. One of the most successful practitioners New Orleans ever had testified that, once in his life, he had believed that he had found one patient so sensible that drugging him could be dispensed with when needless; but that this bank president, noted for his hard common sense, had promptly undeceived him, and would not be content until given a teaspoonful six times daily of colored and unsavory water. Every practitioner could confirm this experience by numerous examples.

The popular ignorance of the natural tendency of most diseases to recovery is more remunerative to patent medicine corporations and every other variety of quackery than would be the ownership of any gold mine that ever existed.

In spite of all the obstacles I have submitted for consideration, true medical science will ever triumph over medical quackery, because of the immortal truth to be found in the wise political axiom of the sage Abraham Lincoln: "You may fool some of the people all the time, and you may fool all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

In conclusion, I remind you that, while our cotton plant and our hogs have a bureau of the national government to investigate and to aid in preventing their diseases, the diseases of the American voter, and of his wife and children, have no such guardian; and that there is not a solitary exalted official position nor one millionaire to stimulate medical ambition. How hard otherwise is the road the medical practitioner must travel I have indicated, and I tender you my heartfelt regret if a cloud has thus been cast over a day that should be for you a day of sunshine. Your happiness must be found in the gratitude and devotion of many of your patients, in the consciousness that your labor is indispensable to humanity's welfare, and in the fascination of what seems to me to be of all studies, the

most enticing, the most philanthropic and the most prolific of benefits to mankind. Graduates, in behalf of your faculty, I bid every one of you an affectionate farewell, charging you to remember that,

in spite of many human infirmities, there rest deep in humanity's heart a profound respect and love for true merit and for high principle, and that on these mankind bestows its most enviable rewards.



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. This institution, founded in 1834 as the "Medical College of Louisiana," became in 1847 the "Medical Department of the University of Louisiana," and in 1884 the "Medical Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana." It is the oldest medical college in the Southwest, and has the greatest number of alumni and of students. To April, 1897, it had registered the names of 11,701 students, and of these it had conferred diplomas on 3406—namely, on 3128 graduates in medicine and 286 graduates in pharmacy.

2. The next annual course of instruction in this department, now in the sixty-third year of its existence, will begin on Thursday, October 14, 1897. The Commencement will be held on Wednesday, April 13, 1898. There will be only three holidays—Christmas, New Year and Mardi Gras. The first two weeks of the term will be devoted especially to Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynæcology in the wards and amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, and to practical work in the laboratories of Practical Anatomy (Dissecting Rooms), of Chemistry, of Pharmacy, and of Histology and Bacteriology. These laboratories will be open for instruction on Monday, October 18, 1897.

Recent Improvements.

3. The antiquated amphitheatre, erected in 1847 in the Charity Hospital, was replaced in 1895 by a model building, seating more than 400 students, and admirably adapted to the exacting needs of modern surgery, as also to the greatly improved instruction of medical students.

The Library of the Medical Department was, in 1896, reorganized and replenished as a library of reference, to the great advantage of students, alumni and the medical profession.

New Building With Its Laboratories.

4. The Medical Department has, since October, 1893, occupied a new site, twice the size of the former one and only two squares from the Charity Hospital, and thereon a four-story building (three stories above a most excellent basement), which provides ample accommodations for larger classes and for all the needs now requisite to medical education; larger and better lecture and recitation rooms, and, best of all, ample and well-equipped laboratories for Chemistry, for Pharmacy, for Practical Anatomy, for Operative Surgery, for Microscopical Anatomy, Pathology and Bacteriology, and working rooms for Practical Physiology and for gross Pathological Anatomy. These admirable laboratories, now added to the unrivalled practical advantages for clinical, anatomical and pathological studies given by the Charity Hospital, enable the Medical Department to provide its students with unsurpassed advantages for their medical education. For other details of the new building see the last page of this catalogue and pages 3 and 4 of the cover.

Clinical Instruction at the Charity Hospital.

5. The faculty solicits the special attention not only of students, but also of graduates of other colleges, to the unequalled clinical and anatomical advantages of the Medical Department.

It is universally admitted that without abundant anatomical and clinical material no medical school, however numerous or eloquent its professors, can possibly fit its pupils for practical professional life. It is scarcely necessary to state that it is only in large cities that such advantages can be procured, but it is of paramount importance that the opportunities there afforded should be properly utilized; that the students should be required, under the direction of the teacher, to examine patients for themselves, to keep record of cases, to note daily changes which may occur, and thus acquaint themselves by personal observation with the progress and termination of diseases and accidents. The

mere introduction of a patient into an amphitheatre, and the discussion of his case by the professor in the presence of a large class, is no substitute for bedside instruction, such as is offered by the great Charity Hospital of New Orleans; and no reduction of lecture fees, not even their entire abolition, can possibly compensate for the lack of such opportunities. The use of the wards of this noble institution, with its *seven hundred beds*, and its annual occupancy thereof by about ten thousand patients, and the use of the two clinical buildings, with more than twenty thousand annual out-door patients, have been given by acts of the Legislature to the professors of the Medical Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana, for the practical instruction of its students, not only in Medicine and Surgery, but also in Obstetrics and Gynæcology. Medical students are given access to the Charity Hospital without payment of any hospital fees, and far better opportunities for the study of diseases therein than are usually enjoyed in the hospitals of other cities. For the study of the diseases of the Southwest, and also of the diseases of the negro race, there is no field comparable to the wards of this hospital. Between the new buildings of the Medical Department and the Charity Hospital there are only two squares, which distance is readily walked in three minutes.

The following table of 9528 cases treated in the wards of the Charity Hospital during the year 1896 will give some idea of the great advantages possessed by the Medical Department for the practical study of Medicine and Surgery :

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	DISEASES.	Number of Cases.
Fevers and other general diseases.....	2,250	Venereal	407
Tumors	257	Bones and joints	183
Nervous system	625	Toxic diseases	63
Circulatory organs	278	Eye, ear and nose	239
Respiratory organs	1,242	Skin	107
Digestive organs.....	975	Local diseases and injuries	1,554
Genito-Urinary organs	480	All other diseases	187
Women (229 obstetrical cases)	681		
		Total	9,528

There were 1142 deaths and 232 births, and a daily average of $715\frac{1}{3}$ in-door patients. In addition to the 9528 "in-door" patients there were 20,248 "out-door" patients treated, to whom 64,745 consultations were given. In addition to these there were 3100 "accident" cases attended in the Surgical Amphitheatre. The 20,248 out-door patients furnished for instruction the following valuable material, viz.: Medical cases, 6346; surgical, 4740; nervous, 164; venereal and skin, 2212; gynæcological, 1420; diseases of children, 2075; eye, ear, nose and throat, 1862; dentistry, 1429. It should be noted that the sum total of all cases treated in 1896 in the Charity Hospital was 32,876.

Of the grand total of in-door and out-door patients in the Charity Hospital 13,615 were colored. There are sixteen wards for females. Of the fifty-two wards in the Charity Hospital there are twenty-three medical, fourteen surgical, two obstetrical and two gynæcological wards, two for children, four for diseases of the nervous system, two for venereal diseases, two for diseases of eye and ear, and one for skin diseases; and all these wards are accessible to students.

There are besides two admirable two-storied clinical buildings for out-door patients. Each of the buildings is subdivided into eight different services, and seven of these are alike in both buildings, viz.: A service for medical cases; for nervous diseases; for surgical cases; for venereal and skin diseases; those of the eye; of the ear, nose and throat; and for cases of dentistry. In addition to these seven services the "Men and Boys' Clinic" has a surgical service for boys, and the "Women and Children's Clinic" has a gynæcological service.

It is manifest that these facilities for *genuine* clinical teaching, which recent improvements in the hospital have greatly increased, are now unsurpassed by any medical college in the United States.

6. The professors and clinical instructors are Attending Physicians or Surgeons of the Hospital, and visit their wards daily, accompanied by the students, who are thus brought into immediate contact with the sick and wounded, and are taught practically auscultation and percussion, analysis of urine, the use of the microscope in diagnosis, the application of dressings, etc. Surgical operations are performed and lectures delivered upon selected cases in the amphitheatre of the hospital.

Special clinical instruction is given to the candidates for graduation and to all students, who are for this purpose divided into classes and assigned to the respective professors and clinical instructors, in charge of wards in the hospital. The classes thus formed interchange courses, so that all students enjoy equal advantages. Competent Chiefs of Clinic aid the clinical teachers in developing this system of instruction. The following professors and clinical instructors and their respective chiefs of clinic and assistants will be on duty the ensuing session :

<i>Clinical Instructors.</i>	PROF. ERNEST S. LEWIS, M. D.	P. MICHINARD, M. D.	<i>Assistant Clinical Instructors.</i>
		H. S. COCRAM, M. D.	
		S. FORTIER, M. D.	
		A. J. BLOCH, M. D.	
	PROF. JOHN B. ELLIOTT, M. D.	J. H. BEMISS, M. D.	
		P. E. ARCHINARD, M. D.	
		W. W. BUTTERWORTH, M. D.	
		C. L. HORTON, M. D.	
	PROF. EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.	MARION SOUCHON, M. D.	
		J. MOORE SONIAT, M. D.	
	PROF. L. F. REYNAUD, M. D.	J. M. LOVELL, M. D.	
		M. LANDRY, M. D.	
		JOHN J. LAURANS, M. D.	
		FELIX LARUE, M. D.	
	PROF. RUDOLPH MATAS, M. D.	H. B. GESSNER, M. D.	
		T. F. RICHARDSON, M. D.	
DR. LUTHER SEXTON.....	DR. G. S. BEL.		
		DR. EDW. W. JONES.....	
		DR. ISADORE DYER.....	
		DR. H. S. LEWIS.....	
		DR. JNO. B. ELLIOTT, JR.....	
DR. E. D. FENNER.....	DR. CHAS. A. BOREY.		

The regular lectures at the hospital, on Clinical Medicine, by Professors Elliott and Reynaud; on Surgery, by Professors Matas and Souchon; and on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Professor Lewis, will be delivered in the amphitheatre, daily, between 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

Post-mortem examinations are made in the presence of the class by the Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear are taught in the eye-wards and amphitheatre of the Hospital, and constitute a part of the curriculum of the surgical chair.

Special instruction in diseases of the skin, diseases of children, physical diagnosis and minor surgery is given by the Lecturers on these subjects.

7. The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, by competitive examination in March, fourteen resident students, who are entitled to board and lodging in the institution free of charge, and fourteen externes, who serve as assistants in the out-door clinics. Four resident students in the Touro Infirmary are also elected annually by competitive examination.

Lectures and Laboratories.

8. *Lectures*.—Systematic didactic instruction will be given daily, immediately after the hospital clinics, in the new building of the Medical Department

on Canal street, between Villeré and Robertson streets, only two blocks from the hospital. The means for illustrating the didactic lectures consist of numerous models in wax, papier maché, plaster and wood of rare and beautiful workmanship, executed in London, Paris and Florence expressly for the Medical Department; very many tables and diagrams; a complete series of specimens in *materia medica*; surgical and obstetrical instruments and appliances; a large collection of natural, anatomical and pathological specimens and preparations, and a set of chemical and physical apparatus.

Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence are now obligatory studies, and the lectures on these studies are adequately illustrated.

Chemical Laboratory

9. This laboratory readily accommodates ninety-six students working at the same time, and one course therein is obligatory on all first-course students. It is under the directorship of the Professor of Chemistry, aided by Drs. H. P. Jones and Otto Lerch, Assistant Demonstrators. Special attention is given to medical chemistry and to such knowledge of chemistry as will prove of greatest service to the practising physician. Every student will be provided with a separate table, apparatus and reagents.

Microscopical Laboratory.

10. This laboratory readily accommodates one hundred students working at the same time, and one course therein is obligatory on all candidates for graduation. Microscopical anatomy, both normal and morbid, and also the elements of bacteriology are taught. This laboratory is in charge of Dr. P. E. Archinard, a pupil of Pasteur and of Koch. Dr. Archinard's assistant is Dr. O. L. Pothier.

Operative Surgery.

11. Is practically taught in the Miles Laboratory of Operative Surgery. The instructors in charge are Dr. Warren S. Bickham, Demonstrator, and Dr. H. B. Gessner, Assistant Demonstrator. The entire field of General Operative Surgery will be gone over, the steps of each operation being first admirably illustrated by means of an Electric Optical Projector, and fully explained by the Demonstrators, after which the students, in sections, will perform the operations in the presence of the Demonstrators and the class.

Laboratory of Practical Pharmacy. (See paragraphs 28 and 33.)

Requirements for Matriculation.

Every student before being matriculated for the first course of Medical Lectures shall be required to possess the following qualifications:

12. He shall hold a certificate as the pupil of some known reputable Physician, showing his moral character and general fitness to enter upon the study of medicine. (See form No. 1.) *

13. He must possess a diploma of graduation from some literary or scientific institution of learning; or a certificate from some legally constituted High School, General Superintendent of State Education or Superintendent of some County or Parish Board of Public Education, attesting that he has been examined and is possessed of at least the educational attainments required of second grade teachers of public schools. (See form No. 2.) †

N. B.—Students attending their first session in 1898-99, and furnishing above mentioned certificates as evidence of educational attainments, will be required, by this and all colleges of the Southern Medical College Association, to present certificates showing that they possess, at least, the educational attainments required of *first*, instead of "second," grade teachers of public schools.

14. A set of tickets showing that the holder has attended one full course of medical lectures in any regular and recognized medical college is essential to

matriculating for a second course of lectures; and every student, prior to matriculating for a third course of lectures, shall be required to show by similar evidence that he has previously taken two courses of lectures.

15. The following classes of students may apply for advanced standing and obtain it, provided every applicant undergoes a satisfactory examination upon every branch below the class desired to be entered:

(a) Graduates of Pharmacy, of Dentistry and of Veterinary Medicine.

(b) Graduates and matriculates of Colleges of Homeopathy and of Eclectic Medicine.

(c) Graduates of recognized Colleges and Universities who have completed therein prescribed courses in elementary branches of medicine, including Chemistry and Biology.

Requirements for Graduation.

16. Every candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and must have attained the age of twenty-one years.

17. He must have *attended*, in a regular and reputable medical college, three full courses of lectures, of not less than six months (26 weeks), in three separate years. Said six months courses of lectures to be regarded as legitimate, and to be estimated in the requirements for graduation, must not be taken continuously, but there must intervene at least three months between the closing of one course and the opening of the succeeding course.

18. He must have dissected in two courses, and must have attended two courses of clinical or hospital instruction, and one course in each of the following special laboratory departments, viz.:

1. Chemistry. 2. Histology and bacteriology. 3. Operative surgery.

19. He must submit a thesis (composed exclusively by the candidate, and in his own handwriting) to the dean, between January 1 and March 1 of his last session;† must have paid all college dues, including the graduation fee, and must pass satisfactory examinations before the members of the faculty.

*Form No. 1. 189...

Secretary (or Dean) of.....
City..... State.....

Dear Sir:

Mr. of

is a gentleman of good moral character. I recommend that he be allowed to enter upon his medical studies in your college. He has been my pupil months.

Yours,

(Sign here).....

† Form No. 2. 189...

Secretary (or Dean) of.....
City.....

Dear Sir:

I have examined Mr.....

of and find his scholastic attainments equal to those requisite for a second grade teacher's certificate in our public schools.

Yours,

.....Supt. Pub. Education.

†The names of authors of very meritorious theses are publicly mentioned at Commencement. Students about to become candidates for graduation are urged to prepare their theses during the summer vacation.

Examinations After Two Annual Courses.

20. Students who have attended and paid for two full courses, the last of which was in this institution, who have records of satisfactory attendance on two courses in a laboratory of practical anatomy (dissecting), of one course in a laboratory of chemistry and of one course in a laboratory of histology and bacteriology, are permitted to undergo examinations upon one or more of the branches taught by the four chairs of Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology and *Materia Medica*. These examinations, if successful, will not be repeated, but if the applicant should fail upon one or more of them he will be granted a second trial when he shall present himself for final examination.

Attendance on Three or More Annual Courses.

21. Students who have attended and paid for all of the required full courses, the last of which was in this institution, are thereafter entitled to attend the lectures without charge for the professors' fees; and it is the earnest desire of the faculty that they should avail themselves of this privilege to the extent, at least, of one additional course before applying for graduation.

FEES.

22. The fees of this institution now amount to a total of \$465 for a three-years' course.

Considering the exceptional advantages for practical instruction in hospital and in laboratories, and the constant care and labor bestowed upon the pupils, the charges are as low as are compatible with the superior advantages given; and the faculty therefore appeal to their professional brethren throughout the Southwest to continue their support to an institution which does not seek to increase the size of its classes by pecuniary rivalry and *discreditable underbidding*, but by offering a *full equivalent for its charges*.

Table of Fees.

	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Matriculation Fee	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$5 00
Professors and Lecturers	120 00	120 00	120 00
Demonstrator of Anatomy	10 00	10 00	.....
Chemical Laboratory	15 00	.....	.....
Microscopical Laboratory .....	.....	15 00	.....
Operative Surgery .....	.....	.....	10 00
Examination, Graduation and Diploma Fee .....	.....	.....	30 00
Total	\$ 50 00	\$150 00	\$165 00

All fees are payable in advance, that is, on admission.

23. *Matriculation Fee*.—Every person, whether student or graduate, admitted to the privileges of this College, must pay a matriculation or registration fee of \$5 for every session he may attend; and will not be entitled to admission to either College or Hospital until registered.

24. *Breakage Fees*.—A breakage fee of \$5 must be deposited for every course in the Chemical, in the Pharmaceutical and in the Microscopical Laboratory to reimburse needless injuries inflicted on the laboratories and their contents. At the end of every session the breakage fee will be refunded in whole or in part, depending on the charges incurred by the student.

25. Graduates of this College and all medical students who have paid all fees in the Table of Fees, will not be charged the professors' fees, but will be charged the matriculation fee and the fees for all laboratory courses they may voluntarily attend.

26. Students who do not attend full courses, but only *partial or special* courses, must pay for the tickets of the professors whom they may attend, \$20 each; and for other fees as in the Table of Fees. Partial course students are admitted at any time during a session.

27. Graduates of other recognized medical colleges must pay the matriculation fee, \$5, and for the professors' fees, \$70, and thereafter will be entitled to the same privileges given to the graduates of this College. They can not, however, obtain its diploma without passing the final examinations, and without paying the graduation fee.

Instruction in Pharmacy.

The University is also authorized by law to grant diplomas in Pharmacy, and the Medical Department has exercised this privilege since 1838, having now 286 graduates, and 30 to 40 students in Pharmacy annually.

28. The students in Pharmacy are required to attend two annual courses of lectures given by the professors on Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, and on Hygiene, and to attend one course in the Chemical and two courses in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory.

Instruction in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory is graded, and consists of a junior and a senior course. These courses are designed to fit the student to conduct the processes of manufacturing and of dispensing in the most thorough and economical manner.

29. Reputable women are admitted as students to the full course in Pharmacy, on the same terms and conditions required of male students.

30. Pharmacy students are subjected to the educational "requirements for matriculation" enforced on medical students (see pars. 12, 13), and all candidates for graduation in Pharmacy must comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs 16, 19 and 28, and must also submit to the Dean a satisfactory certificate of at least two years' practical experience under the instruction of a competent pharmacist.

31. *Fees.*—The charge for the first full course in Pharmacy is \$75, viz.: for matriculation \$5, professor's fees \$35, chemical laboratory \$15, and pharmaceutical \$20; and for the second course \$80, excluding the chemical laboratory, \$15, and including the graduation fee, \$20. In addition every student must deposit a breakage fee of \$5 for the Chemical and \$5 for the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, in accordance with paragraph 24.

32. Students in Medicine who take also the course in Pharmacy are required to pay only the laboratory fees. Students in Pharmacy are not charged for the tickets of professors after attendance upon two full courses; but all students are charged for every laboratory course, however numerous these may be.

33. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratories will be opened for instruction on Monday, October 18, 1897.

Text-Books.

34. The books mentioned below are recommended in preference to others; but *recent editions of any standard works* may be used in their stead. Only one text-book on each branch is indispensable. The cost of a set of text-books on all the branches is about \$50. The prices affixed below are now the lowest prices of the cheapest copies, usually in cloth:

DICTIONARIES—Dunglison, \$5.00; Gould, \$3.00; National, \$12.00.

PHYSICS—Avery, \$1.00; Gage, \$1.15; Ganot, \$1.50.

CHEMISTRY—Simon, \$2.40; Witthaus' Manual, \$3.75; Pellew, \$2.50; Bloxham, \$3.00.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Reese, \$3.00; Taylor (Bell Edition), \$3.30.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY—Simon, \$2.40; Pellew, \$2.00.

PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY—Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, \$5.00; United States Pharmacopœia, \$2.50; Caspair, \$4.00; Coblentz, \$3.50.

MICROSCOPICAL LABORATORY—Histology—Prudden, \$1.25; Klein, \$1.60; Schaeffer, \$2.40; Piersol, \$3.25. Bacteriology—Abbott, \$2.25; Sternberg, \$5.50; McFarland's Text-book of Pathogenic Bacteria, \$2.50.

ANATOMY—Gray, \$4.30; Morris, \$6.00; Holden, \$2.70; Souchon's Resumé, \$2.50.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY—Green, \$2.10; Coats, \$5.00; Zeigler, \$5.00; Payne, \$3.00; Delafield & Prudden, \$5.00.

PHYSIOLOGY—Waller, \$4.00; Stewart, \$3.40; Yeo, \$2.50; Foster, \$3.25; American Text Book, \$6.00; Landois, \$6.00.

HYGIENE—Wilson, \$3; Rohe, \$3.00; Parkes, —.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—Bartholow, \$3.90; Wood, \$5.00; Hare, \$2.80; National Dispensary, \$5.75; Maisch, \$3.00.

PRACTICE—Flint, \$3.60; Loomis, \$5.00; Osler, \$5.50; Pepper, \$10.00.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS—Page, \$2.00.

DERMATOLOGY—Crocker, \$4.50; Morris, \$3.00.

SURGERY—American Text-book, \$7.00; Park, \$7.00. Surgical Pathology—Senn, \$4.50; Warren, \$6.00; Tillman, \$5.00. Minor Surgery—Wharton, \$2.70; Asepsis and Antisepsis—Beck, \$1.35. Operative Surgery—Treves' Manual, \$7.50. Venereal Diseases—Taylor, \$5.50. General Reference—Dennis' System of Surgery, \$24.00.

DISEASES OF THE EYE—Nettleship, \$1.50; Noyes, \$3.00.

DISEASES OF THE EAR—Field, \$3.00; Buck, \$2.50.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT—Seiler, \$2.00; Sajous, \$4.00; Burnett, \$12.00.

OBSTETRICS—Davis' Treatise, \$4.00; Playfair, \$2.85; Lusk, \$4.50; American Text-book, \$7.00; Winckel, \$3.00.

GYNÆCOLOGY—Garigues, \$4.00; Skene, \$6.00; American Text-book, \$7.00; Keating & Co., \$6.00.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN—Smith, \$3.30; American Text-book, \$7.00; Orthopedic Surgery, Bradford & Lovett, \$5.40.

The above, and other medical books, can be purchased of the following booksellers: Armand Hawkins, 1034 Canal street; Geo. F. Wharton, 900 Canal street, New Orleans, La.

Students Preparing to Enter College.

35. Are recommended to study especially Avery's or Gage's Physics; Simon's Chemistry; Gray's Anatomy; Waller's or Stewart's Physiology, or any other standard works on these four subjects.

The study of physics is specially urged on all intending to enter a medical college.

Expenses, etc.

36. Information about houses for boarding and lodging may be obtained by application to Oswald C. Belfield, Janitor. The price usually paid by students is \$20 per month.

For any additional information, address "PROF. CHAILLÉ, DEAN, P. O. Drawer, 261." Letters thus *officially* addressed secure prompt attention even if the Dean be absent.

STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Department.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June, 1897.

GRADUATES OF 1897.

At the Sixty-third Annual Commencement, held Wednesday, April 14, 1897, an address was delivered by the Dean, and the Annual Address by Prof. Wm. B. Smith, A. M., Ph. D.

Degrees were conferred on one hundred graduates, viz.: eighty-three in medicine and seventeen in pharmacy, as follows:

Graduates in Medicine—83.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	STATE.
ASHER, PHILIP. (Ph. G.)	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
†BACKUS, SAMUEL H	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
*BARNETT, JACOB	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
§BARRIOS, BERNABÉ P.	Tampico		Mexico
BONNEMER, CHARLES L	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
BRANDON, JOHN W.	Bayou Sara	West Feliciana	Louisiana
BRAUN, OTTO	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
BRUCE, EDWARD F. (M. Ph.)	Bagdad	Santa Rosa	Florida
*BURTHE, JOSEPH L	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
CALHOUN, WM. WORTHING	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
§CAPDAU, J. ERNEST	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
*CARROLL, GEO. REED	Spearsville	Union	Louisiana
§CAZENAVETTE, LIONEL L	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
CLARK, JOHN BENJ	Rockwall	Rockwall	Texas
CLEMONS, IRA T	Brenham	Washington	Texas
COMBEL, HY. JAS	Bay St. Louis	Hancock	Mississippi
CONGER, RALPH E	China Springs	McLennan	Texas
CONN, JOHN P	Saulsbury	Lawrence	Mississippi
§CONN, JOSEPH	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
CONRAD, WILLIAM	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
COOK, CHAS. GILLIAM	Weimar	Colorado	Texas
DEAN, JESSE J	Waco	McLennan	Texas
DORRESTEIN, C. A. M	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
DREHER, THOS. E. (M. D.)	Blainstown	East Feliciana	Louisiana
DUPUY, HOMER J., JR	New Iberia	Iberia	Louisiana
§DUREL, JOS. E. W.	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
EASON, JAMES T	Stokes	Dyer	Tennessee
EASTERLING, ALFRED H	Athens	Henderson	Texas
§EMMER, WM. J. (M. Ph.)	New Iberia	Iberia	Louisiana
§ERNST, OLIVER F	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
FRATER, FRED. JAS	Victoria	Marion	Tennessee
GOODMAN, HY. S	Cary	Sharkey	Mississippi
GREATHOUSE, JAS. A	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
*GREMILLION, CYRIAQUE J	Cottonport	Avoyelles	Louisiana
*HAGEN, ARTHUR R	Denton	Denton	Texas
HALL, HENRY D	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
HARKNESS, ROBT. B	Milldale	Tuscaloosa	Alabama
HARPER, CLAUDE O	Vicksburg	Warren	Mississippi
HENRY, EUGENE L	New Iberia	Iberia	Louisiana
HOLLOWAY, EUGENE	Plaquemine	Iberville	Louisiana
HOWARD, EWING FOX	Vicksburg	Warren	Mississippi
JOHNSON, JAMES S	Woodville	Wilkinson	Mississippi
JOHNSON, JONAS L	Eastland	Eastland	Texas
JUMEL, JOHN A., JR	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
KELLY, EDWARD S. (M. Ph.)	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
*KING, GORDON	Evergreen	Conecuh	Alabama
KITTRELL, BENJ. H	Winona	Montgomery	Mississippi
KYSER, JAMES H	Richmond	Dallas	Alabama
*LANDRY, ADRIAN A	Bayou Goula	Iberville	Louisiana
LETCHER, JOSEPH B	Shorter	Macon	Alabama
§LEVY, SIMON CUTHBERT	Plaquemine	Iberville	Louisiana
LEWIS, WALTER A	Clio	Barbour	Alabama
LINES, EZRA AUSTIN	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
MCBRIDE, MARTIN A	Tahlequah	Cherokee N.	Indian Ter.
§MARCOUR, RAPHAEL O	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
MAZZURI, PAUL	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
MONTGOMERY, HUNTER	Starkville	Oktibbeha	Mississippi

NEWELL, EDWARD D	Newellton	Tensas	Louisiana
NICHOLSON, RICH. E	Chapel Hill	Washington	Texas
*PERKINS, W M	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
PERRAULT, EDWARD J	Carencro	Lafayette	Louisiana
PIER, THOS. JAMES	Carmine	Fayette	Texas
*POLLARD, CHAS. T., JR	Carlowville	Dallas	Alabama
PRAY, ALFRED A	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
PURSER, THOMAS	Wesson	Copiah	Mississippi
RASCO, ISAAC	Willow Hole	Madison	Texas
RICHARD, EUCLID J.	Donaldsonville	Ascension	Louisiana
*RICHARDSON, THOS. FARRAR	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
ROSS, FRANK R	College Station	Brazos	Texas
SIMMONS, VALENTINE (M. PH.)	Walker's Bridge	Pike	Mississippi
SMITH, AUGUSTIN J.	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
SPENCER, DOSSEY O	Fowlerville	Choctaw N	Ind. Territory
STONE, DEWITT	Kosse	Limestone	Texas
TATUM, HENRY F	Meridian	Lauderdale	Mississippi
TEXADA, DAVIDSON K	Lamothe	Rapides	Louisiana
THAGARD, ROBERT A	Greenville	Butler	Alabama
THOMPSON, FRANK M	Lindsay	E. Baton Rouge	Louisiana
TOWNSEND, NOBLE R (M. D.)	Black Rock	Lawrence	Arkansas
UPDEGRAFF, EDW. W	Pittsburg	Allegheny	Pennsylvania
WALSHE, THOS. JOHN	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
*WARD, BENJAMIN N	Carthage	Leake	Mississippi
WELCH, THOMAS A	Groesbeck	Limestone	Texas
*YENNI, ALBERT S.	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana

* Resident students in the Charity Hospital.

‡ Externes in the Charity Hospital.

† Resident students in the Touro Infirmary.

Graduates in Pharmacy—17.

BLANCHARD, RODOLPH E	Plaquemine	Iberville	Louisiana
BRAUD, AUGUST S	Donaldsonville	Ascension	Louisiana
†CAPDAU, J. ERNEST	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
CONNELY, MISS FRANCES M	Connely	Clay	Indiana
DEBERGUE, EDW. JAS	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
DELAHOUSAYE, GEO. L	Franklin	St. Mary	Louisiana
HODGES, ELDRIDGE W	Georgetown	Williamson	Texas
HUBERT, LOUIS J	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
LOWE, LOUIS V	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
PEETS, GEO. H., JR	Fort Adams	Wilkinson	Mississippi
PERKINS, HAROLD P	Chapel Hill	Washington	Texas
PETERSON, JAMES J	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
ROSENFELD, GEO. C	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
STEVENSON, AUSTIN W	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
WATKINS, McDONALD	Port Gibson	Claiborne	Mississippi
WIRTH, ADAM	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana
WRIGHT, MISS CORINNE H	New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana

‡ Graduated also in medicine.

TOTAL MATRICULATES OF THE SESSION 1896-97—377.

Medical Students—342.

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	STATE.
ABBOTT, LOUIS L. (M. PH.)	Dr. Hugh Kelly	Louisiana
*ABRAMSON, LOUIS	Dr. H. S. Olliphant	Louisiana
ADAMSON, BENJ. G.	Dr. J. T. Jones	Tennessee
ALLEN, CARROLL W.		Louisiana
ALLEN, JNO. W.	Dr. J. R. Roby	Mississippi
ALLEN, M. YOUNG	Dr. J. C. Drake	Georgia
APPLEBY, SCOTT	Dr. T. L. Appleby	Texas
ARMSTRONG, ROBT. LEE	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Texas
ASHER, PHILIP (PH. G.)	Dr. J. I. Hunter	Louisiana
AYO, SAMSON A.	Drs. Chassaignac and J. J. Ayo	Louisiana
BACKUS, SAML. H.	Dr. Rudolph Matas	Louisiana
BARNETT, JACOB	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
BARRIOS, BERNABÉ P.	Dr. O. Lerch	Mexico
BARRON, EDM. DEW. (M. D.)	Louisville Medl. Coll., 1888	Mississippi
BARROSSE, A. BERTIN	Dr. L. G. LeBœuf	Louisiana
BASS, CHAS. C.	Dr. E. H. Caraway	Mississippi
BATES, WM. H.	Dr. C. H. Bates	Mississippi
BAYLE, JULES J. (M. PH.)	Dr. F. Loeber	Louisiana
BAYLIS, WM. FLEMING	Dr. G. C. McGowan	Mississippi
BENDERNAGEL, EDW. V.	Dr. L. Sexton	Louisiana
BERGIN, EDW. M. (M. PH.)	Dr. Henry Bezou	Louisiana
BERNARD, EMORY D.	University of Chicago	Michigan
BETTS, WM. R. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La., 1894	Louisiana
BLACK, JNO. S. (M. D.)	Ala. Medl. Coll., 1872	Texas
BLACKWELL, FINLEY D.	Dr. A. A. Ross	Texas
BONDURANT, CHAS. S (PH. G.)		Georgia
BONNEMER, CHAS. L.		Louisiana
BRANDON, JNO. W.		Louisiana
BRAUN, OTTO		Louisiana
BREAUX, THOS. WM.	Dr. J. T. Bringier	Louisiana
BROWN, A. BERNARD	Dr. R. de Montluzin	Louisiana
BRUCE, EDW. F. (M. PH.)	Medl. Dept., Tulane Univ. La.	Florida
BRUMFIELD, DANIEL C.	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Mississippi
BRUNET, JOSEPH L.	Dr. S. F. Mioton	Louisiana
BRYANT, JOS. BROWN (M. D.)	University of Louisville	Texas
BUQUOI, J. FELICIAN	Dr. R. M. Carruth	Louisiana
BURDINE, IRA P. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ., La., 1892	Alabama
BURNET, EZRA J. (M. D.)	Ky. School of Medicine, 1876	Mississippi
BURTHE, J. LEOPOLD	Dr. De Roaldes	Louisiana
BUTLER, CHAS. H.	Dr. F. E. Butler	Mississippi
CALHOUN, WM. W.	Drs. W. R. Mandeville and A. G. Maylie	Louisiana
CAMPBELL, CHAS. A. R.	Dr. Andrew O'Malley	Texas
CAPDAU, JOHN ERNEST	Dr. Rudolph Matas	Louisiana
CARGILE, JAS. O. (M. D.)	Louisville Medical College	Mississippi
CARPENTER, NATHAN H.	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Alabama
CARROLL, GEO. R.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
CARSTENS, WALTER F.	Dr. Henry A. King	Louisiana
CAZENAVETTE, LIONEL L.	Dr. Hugh Kelly	Louisiana
CHAMBERLAIN, LEONARD C.		Louisiana
CHAMBERS, BENJAMIN F., JR.	Dr. W. G. Jameson	Texas
CHAMPENOIS, CECIL	Dr. R. M. Hand	Mississippi
CHAPMAN, ROBERT R. (M. D.)	Rush Medical College, 1894	Iowa
*CHAVIGNY, CHAS. N.	Dr. A. Hava	Louisiana
CIER, IRENÉE	Dr. O. J. Breaux	Louisiana
CLARK, JOHN BENJAMIN	Dr. J. T. Benbrook	Texas
†CLARK, S. M. D.	Dr. Chas. McVea	Louisiana
CLEMONS, IRA T.	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Texas
COCKER, GEORGE F.	Dr. W. E. Barker	Louisiana
COLEMAN, SOLON L. (PH. CH.)	Dr. F. Mosely	Alabama
COLLINS, KEARY D. (M. D.)	Louisville Medl. Coll., 1896	Louisiana
COMBEL, HENRY J.	Dr. R. De Montluzin	Mississippi
CONGER, RALPH E.	Dr. F. W. Burger	Texas
CONN, JOHN P.	Dr. W. W. Weathersby	Mississippi

CONN, JOSEPH	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
CONRAD, WILLIAM		Germany
COOPWOOD, S. BENTON (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La., 1893	Texas
COOK, CHAS. G.	Dr. T. C. Cook	Texas
CRAWFORD, WALTER W. (M. PH.)		Mississippi
CRIGLER, LEWIS W.		Mississippi
CULPEPPER, SEBRON C. (M. D.)	Louisville Medl. Coll.	Mississippi
CUNNINGHAM, S. PRESTON	Dr. Hall Wilson	Texas
DANJEAN, EDGAR J.		Louisiana
§DANNA, JOSEPH A.	Dr. Geo. K. Pratt	Louisiana
DARCANTEL, GUY A.	Dr. De Roaldes	Louisiana
DASBIT, ALBERT C.	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Louisiana
DAVIE, MERCER S., JR.	Dr. M. S. Davie	Alabama
DEAN, JESSE J.	Dr. J. L. Dean	Texas
DEFEE, ANDREW H.	Dr. W. W. Pugh	Texas
DEMPEY, JOS. G.	Dr. J. I. Hunter	Louisiana
DEPOORTER, LIEVEN	Dr. J. L. Deslattes	Louisiana
DERBOFEN, JOHN C.	Dr. E. D. Martin	Louisiana
DICKS, JOHN W. D.	Drs. Lamkin and Beekman	Mississippi
DOLSON, FRED. R.	Dr. S. M. Sands	Michigan
DONALD, ROBT. B. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ., La., 1880	Mississippi
DORRESTEIN, CORNELIUS A. M.	Dr. C. A. Gaudet	Louisiana
DREHER, THOS. E. (M. D.)	Natl. Norm. Univ., Ohio	Louisiana
DROUIN, GEO. L.	Dr. E. Regard	Louisiana
DUHOTÉ, JOS. R.	Dr. C. J. Ducoté	Louisiana
DUROCQ, HENRI L.	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	France
DUROS, LOUIS A.	Dr. L. E. Foudriat	Louisiana
DUGGAN, MICHAEL L.	Dr. T. A. Duggan	Louisiana
DUPUY, HOMER J., JR.	Dr. T. J. Woolf	Louisiana
DUREL, JOS. W.	Tulane University	Louisiana
EASON, JAS. T.	Dr. J. C. Young	Tennessee
EASON, WM. B.	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Tennessee
EAST, ALBERT L.	Dr. E. B. Young	Louisiana
EASTERLING, ALFRED H.	Dr. C. R. Johnson	Texas
EHRENWERTH, JOS. B.	Dr. R. H. Harrison	Texas
EMMER, WM. JOHN (M. PH.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Louisiana
ERNST, OLIVER F.	Dr. G. S. Bel	Louisiana
ESTOPINAL, JOSEPH A.	Dr. L. E. Foudriat	Louisiana
FISK, FRANK.	Dr. W. R. Harnan	Louisiana
FORMAN, ALFRED H.	Dr. McEnery	Louisiana
FRATER, FRED. J.	Dr. E. L. Hayford	Tennessee
FRECHET, E. ALPHONSE	Dr. W. R. Harnan	Louisiana
FRIEDRICHS, EPHRAIM D.	Tulane University	Louisiana
FULTON, JAMES D.	Dr. W. W. Butterworth	Louisiana
GAGE, JAMES B., JR.	Dr. J. B. Gage, Sr.	Mississippi
GASTER, L. D. S.	Dr. A. G. Maylie	Louisiana
GATES, AUG. F.	Dr. A. S. Gates	Louisiana
GATES, HOMER H.	Dr. A. S. Gates	Louisiana
GENELLA, LOUIS J.	Dr. Alphonse Genella	Louisiana
GOODMAN, HY. S.	Dr. B. Goodman	Mississippi
GORDON, EUGENE C. (M. D.)	Jefferson Medical College, 1882	Texas
GOUDCHAUX, CHAS. A.		Louisiana
§GRANGER, AMEDEE B.	Dr. De Roaldes	Louisiana
GREATHOUSE, JAS. A.		Louisiana
GREEN, HENRY (M. D.)	Medical College Alabama, 1892	Alabama
GREMILLION, CYRIAQUE J.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
GUILBEAU, BENJ. H. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La., 1885	Louisiana
GUILLOT, ALBERT L.	Dr. J. J. Ayo	Louisiana
GULLEDGE, ROBT. H.	Dr. W. H. Hudson	Alabama
§GUTHRIE, J. BIRNEY, JR.	Tulane University	Louisiana
GWYNN, WALKER N.	Dr. G. H. Gwynn	Florida
HACKETT, ROBT. K.	Dr. Butterworth	Louisiana
HAGEN, ARTHUR R.	Charity Hospital	Texas
HALEY, JAMES F. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ., La., 1894	Texas
HALL, HENRY D.	Dr. Reynaud	Louisiana
HAMIL, HUGH F.	Dr. H. G. Perry	Alabama
HAMILTON, GEO. P.	Dr. W. M. Paine	Mississippi
HAND, JOS. M.	Dr. C. L. Catching	Mississippi
HARKNESS, ROBERT B.	Drs. Cunningham & Jackson	Alabama
HARPER, CLAUDE O.	Dr. R. A. Quin	Mississippi

HARRIS, WM. T.		Tennessee
HARRISON, JILSON P. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La., 1894.	Louisiana
HATCHER, ROBT. A. (Ph. G.)	Dr. A. J. Bloch	Louisiana
HEBERT, JOS. S., JR.	Dr. T. B. Odom	Louisiana
HEIDINGSFELDER, JOS. E.	Dr. H. Bayon	Louisiana
HENRY, E. LEE	Dr. Frank E. Artaud	Louisiana
HERRINGTON, BUFORD J.	Dr. R. L. Turner	Mississippi
HILTON, CHAS. WESLEY (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La., 1887.	Louisiana
HIMEL, CLIFFORD A.	Dr. P. E. Archinard	Louisiana
HOLLOWAY, EUGENE	Dr. Wm. A. Holloway	Louisiana
HOLMAN, H. LOONEY	Dr. J. C. Holman	Alabama
HOLSTEIN, JAS. HY	Dr. C. C. Prichard	Louisiana
HOOD, JOS. N. (M. D.)	Louisville Medical College	Louisiana
*HOPKINS, RALPH		Louisiana
HOWARD, EWING F.	Natchez Charity Hospital	Mississippi
*HUHNER, EDW. JAS.	Dr. Geo. Huhner	Louisiana
JACKSON, WALTER C.	Dr. P. E. Archinard	Louisiana
JEFFRIES, J. H., JR.	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	Kentucky
JOHNSON, JAMES S.	Memphis Hospital Medl. Coll.	Mississippi
JOHNSON, JONAS L.	Dr. J. A. Younger	Texas
JOHNSON, JOSEPH W.	Dr. E. Matthews	Alabama
JOHNSTON, SYDNEY W.	Dr. E. B. Poole	Mississippi
JOHNSTON, ELI A. (M. D.)	Memphis Hosp. Medl. Coll., 1887	Texas
JONES, B. PERRY	Drs. T. S. and Joseph S. Jones	Louisiana
JONES, ERNEST P. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ., La., 1887	Mississippi
JUMEL, J. ALLEN, JR.	Dr. Isadore Dyer	Louisiana
KELLY, EDWARD S. (M. Ph.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Louisiana
KEMP, ROBT. C.	Dr. J. J. Kemp	Louisiana
KING, GORDON	Dr. A. W. De Roaldes	Alabama
*KITREDGE, WILLOUGHBY E.	Dr. F. R. Matthews	Louisiana
KITTRELL, BENJ. H.	Dr. E. M. Robinson	Mississippi
KOCH, ADOLPH	Dr. H. A. King	Louisiana
KYES, EDWARD S.	Dr. J. B. Pickett	Louisiana
KYSER, JAMES H.	Dr. G. W. Kyser	Alabama
LAMPTON, WM S.	Dr. G. A. Brumfield	Mississippi
LANDRY, ADRIAN A.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
LAWRENCE, PHILIP		Louisiana
*LAZARD, JULIUS	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
LEAKE, JOHN P. (M. Ph.)	Dr. James Leake	Louisiana
LE BLANC, HENRY A.	Dr. P. T. Thibodaux	Louisiana
LE BLANC, JOS. A., JR.	Dr. E. A. White	Louisiana
LE BRETON, EMANUEL	Dr. Y. R. Lemonnier	Louisiana
LEDBETTER, BLACK	Dr. B. A. Ledbetter	Louisiana
*LEGARDEUR, PHILIP J.	Dr. F. A. Larue	Louisiana
LEHMAN, CHARLES A.	Dr. W. T. Smith	Louisiana
LEIGH, ALCIDE (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La., 1893.	Arkansas
*LEHMAN, ISAAC IVAN		Louisiana
LE MASTER, ROBERT R. (M. D.)	University of Louisville, 1893	Texas
LETCHER, JOSEPH B.	Dr. F. M. Letcher	Alabama
LEVERT, ELOI M.	Dr. A. A. Allain	Louisiana
LEVERT, MARK WM.		Louisiana
LEVY, S. CUTHBERT	Dr. W. E. Barker	Louisiana
LEWIS, J. LEON		Mississippi
LEWIS, WALTER A.	Dr. B. F. Bennett	Alabama
LILLY, JOHN G.	Dr. L. O. Carruth	Mississippi
LINES, EZRA A.	Dr. D. M. Lines	Louisiana
LIPSCOMB, CHARLES D.	Dr. J. B. Goldsmith	Texas
LITTELL, THEO. H.	Dr. B. A. Littell	Louisiana
LOCKHART, WM. C. (M. D.)	Medical College of Alabama, 1889.	Alabama
LOEBER, FRED. R.	Dr. Loeber	Louisiana
*LOGAN, GEO. KING	Dr. F. R. Parham	Louisiana
LOW, EDGAR M.	Dr. O. S. Carlow	Texas
LUCKETT, EDWARD F.	Dr. R. L. Lockett	Louisiana
MCCBRIDE, MARTIN A.	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Indian Territory
*MC CONICO, FRANK HAWTHORN.	University of Virginia	Alabama
†MCGEEHEE, A. MERWIN, JR.	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La.	Mississippi
MCGEEHEE, JNO. L.		Mississippi
MCGEEHEE, J. WEBB	Dr. E. L. McGehee	Louisiana
MCGOWAN, GEO. C. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La., 1894.	Mississippi
MCGRANE, CHAS. J.	Dr. A. Noha	Louisiana

*MCGUIRE, MARION H	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
MCLEAN, JAMES N	Dr. F. McLean	Alabama
MCNAIR, JOHN C	Drs. B. D. Watkins & D. C. Warren	Mississippi
MCREYNOLDS, GEO. S	Dr. Jno. O. McReynolds, Jr	Kentucky
§MAES, D. URBAN	Dr. J. P. Elmore	Louisiana
MALONEY, LOUIS J	Dr. H. E. Menage	Louisiana
MALSCH, EDMUND A. (M. D.)	Memphis Medical College	Texas
MARCOUR, RAPHAEL O	Dr. John J. Castellanos	Louisiana
MARSALIS, WM. I. (M. D.)	Louisville Medical College, 1895	Mississippi
MARTIN, BENSON B	Dr. S. D. Robbins	Mississippi
MARTIN, VAN BUREN	Dr. W. A. Rodwell	Mississippi
MARTIN, WM. H	Dr. J. H. Evans	Texas
*MASON, JAMES M., JR	Dr. E. P. Riggs	Alabama
MATTHEWS, CILTON C	Dr. D. P. Albers	Louisiana
§MAURA, FRANK R	Dr. H. L. Simpson	Florida
MAZZURI, PAUL	Dr. P. E. Archinard	Louisiana
MERRILL, JOS. P.	Dr. G. H. Thigpen	Alabama
MILLER, FRED. S	Dr. L. D. Miller	New Jersey
MONTGOMERY, HUNTER	Dr. J. S. Montgomery	Mississippi
MOORE, HARRIS R	Dr. W. G. Stafford	Louisiana
MOORE, HARVIN C	Dr. J. L. Lipscomb	Texas
†MOSS, EDMUND	University of Virginia	Virginia
MULLINS, KNOX	Dr. J. T. Mullins	Alabama
MURRAY, E. CLINTON	Dr. John J. Archinard	Louisiana
MYERS, JAMES F	Dr. J. M. Wyatt	Mississippi
NAYLOR, JOS. P. (M. D.)	Vanderbilt University, 1893	Texas
*NELKEN, ABE	Medl. Dept. Tulane University La	Louisiana
NEWELL, EDW. D.	Dr. Jas. Poague	Louisiana
NEWELL, EDW. THOS., JR	Dr. J. E. Slicer	Louisiana
NICHOLSON, RICHARD E	Medl. Dept. Tulane University La	Texas
NOWLIN, ANDREW J. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La., 1890	Texas
ORR, HENRY B		Louisiana
PAINE, RUFFIN BAKER (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ., La., 1887	Louisiana
PALMER, WM. BRADLEY	University of Maryland	Alabama
PARHAM, E. H. M., JR	Dr. E. H. M. Parham, Sr	Arkansas
PARKER, EDWARD C		Alabama
PARKER, JAS. PORTER, JR	Dr. W. E. Parker	Louisiana
PARSONS, IRA L., JR	Dr. J. W. Bennett	Mississippi
PERKINS, WM	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
PERRAULT, EDW. J	Dr. B. D. Watkins	Louisiana
PERRET, URSIN S	Dr. G. A. Sigur	Louisiana
*PERRILLIAT, LOUIS	Dr. S. P. Delaup	Louisiana
PERSON, WM. C. (M. D.)	Missouri Medical College, 1873	Florida
PETERSON, JAS. J. (PH. G.)		Louisiana
PETTIT, WM. F	Dr. A. Pettit	Louisiana
PEYRAT, GEO. J	Dr. De Roaldes	Louisiana
PIER, THOS. J	Drs. Brewer & Fitzgerald	Texas
PITTS, DAVID S	Southern Medical College	Alabama
POLLARD, CHAS. T., JR	Charity Hospital	Alabama
PRATHER, ROBERT J	Dr. T. R. Henderson	Mississippi
PRAY, ALF. A	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La	Louisiana
PREIS, EDW. BURKE		Louisiana
PRICHARD, CHAS. C. (M. D.)	University of Louisville	Louisiana
PRICHARD, H. W. A	Dr. C. C. Prichard	Louisiana
PUGH, WHITMELL H. (M. D.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La., 1889	Louisiana
PURSER, JOHN L		Mississippi
PURSER, THOS	Dr. W. L. Little	Mississippi
RASCO, ISAAC	University of Texas	Texas
RENNER, FRANK L	Dr. W. H. Watkins	Louisiana
RHODES, W. PERCIE	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La	Louisiana
RHYMES, WM. J	Dr. D. R. Sartor	Louisiana
RICHARD, EUCLID J	Dr. J. L. Richard	Louisiana
RICHARDSON, THOS. F	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
RICHÉ, H. GUY	Dr. W. F. Couvillion	Louisiana
RIGGS, ETHAN A	Dr. M. V. Richard	Louisiana
ROBINSON, CHAS. E		Louisiana
RORIDGUE, EDWARD J	Dr. A. M. Charlet	Louisiana
ROSS, FRANK R	Medl. Dept. Tulane University La	Texas
§RYAN, J. JOSEPH	Dr. R. M. Littell	Louisiana
SAUVIGNET, EDMUND H	Colegio Nacional de Medecina	Texas

SAUVINET, JAS. N	Dr. Wm. Hincks	Louisiana
§SEEMANN, WM. HY	Dr. J. D. Bloom	Louisiana
SHARP, JAS. LAMAR	Dr. Williams	Louisiana
SHAW, EDWARD N. (M. D.)	Atlanta Medical College, 1884	Texas
SHAW, ROBT. H	Dr. J. M. Watkins	Louisiana
SHEELY, CHAS. A	Dr. O. L. Bailey	Mississippi
SHELBY, ISAAC A., JR	Dr. I. A. Shelby	Mississippi
SHEPARD, ARTHUR J	Dr. Shepard	Louisiana
SHEPHERD, MELVILLE R	Dr. J. A. Pujos	Louisiana
SHEPARD, FRANCIS M. (M. D.)	University of Louisville	Mississippi
SHIELDS, FRED. B	Dr. S. S. Shields	Texas
SHOLARS, LOUIS A	Dr. H. A. Smith	Louisiana
SIMMONS, VALENTINE (M. Ph.)	Dr. J. N. Roe	Mississippi
SIMS, J. BEAUFORT	Dr. W. S. Greene	Mississippi
SMITH, AUGUSTIN J	Dr. C. M. Smith	Louisiana
SMITH, HUBERT SIDNEY	Dr. Paul L. Riess	Louisiana
SMITH, JAS. AUGUSTUS	Dr. J. B. Clark	Texas
*SMITH, VICTOR C	Dr. J. H. Purnell	Mississippi
SMITH, WM. A. (M. D.)	Kentucky School Med., 1893	Arkansas
SMITHER, R. FRANK	Medl. Dept. University Texas	Texas
SMYTH, JNO., JR	Dr. Roger Post Ames	Louisiana
SPENCER, DOSSEY O		Indian Territory
*STAFFORD, STEPHEN W	Dr. Geo. Huhner	Louisiana
STAGG, JULIUS J	Dr. M. D. Lewis	Louisiana
STEPHENS, J. P. T	Mississippi Charity Hospital	Mississippi
STONE, CHAS. P	Medl. Dept. Tulane University La	Louisiana
STONE, DE WITT	Dr. W. C. Blalock	Texas
SWANGEM, WM. I. (M. D.)	University of Louisville, 1890	Texas
TABOR, JOSEPH A	Dr. R. DeMontluzin	Mississippi
TATUM, HENRY F	Dr. H. Izard	Mississippi
†TERRETT, BURDETT A	Dr. Penn Crain	Louisiana
TERRY, ARCHIE B	University of Texas	Texas
TEXADA, DAVIDSON K	Dr. J. A. Cruikshank	Louisiana
THAGARD, ROBT. A	Dr. F. M. Thigpen	Alabama
THIBAUT, PIERRE L	Drs. S. P. Delaup and C. Faget	Louisiana
*THIBERGE, NARCISSE F	Dr. Henry Bezou	Louisiana
§THOMAS, AUGUSTUS J	Dr. J. E. Fitch	Louisiana
THOMPSON, FRANK M	Dr. T. E. Schumpert	Louisiana
THOMSON, RALPH M	Dr. J. G. Jarrell	Georgia
TOWNSEND, NOBLE ROBT. (M.D.)	Hosp. Coll. Med., Louisville	Arkansas
*TRAHAN, EDWARD O	Dr. A. A. Allain	Louisiana
TULL, JAS. L	Dr. John R. Gillam	Texas
TURNAGE, WM. M	Memphis Medical College	Mississippi
TUSSON, WALTER J. B. (M. Ph.)		Louisiana
UPDEGRAFF, EDWARD W	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La	Pennsylvania
VIDRINE, FREDERICK	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La	Louisiana
VINCENT, LEO J	Dr. C. S. Mercier	Louisiana
WALLACE, JNO. C	Dr. P. J. McCormack	Mississippi
WALSHE, THOS. J	Dr. A. G. Maylie	Louisiana
WARD, BENJ. N	Charity Hospital	Mississippi
§WARNER, HARRY J	University of Louisiana, 1884	Louisiana
WARNER, WILBUR WM. (M. D.)	Kentucky School of Medicine, 1893	Louisiana
WELCH, THOS. A	Drs. Dennis & Bugg	Texas
WELLS, DANIEL D	Dr. F. M. Francis	Texas
WHEELER, JACOB S	Dr. G. Y. Hunter	South Carolina
WHITE, HY. BASCOM	Dr. W. D. White	Louisiana
WILKERSON, C. WALKER	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La	Alabama
WILLIAMS, JOHN JACKSON	University of Texas	Texas
WILLIAMS, R. LLOYD	University of Virginia	Virginia
WILLIAMS, WM. THOS. (M. D.)	University of Louisiana, 1882	Louisiana
WILSON, RICHARD D	Dr. B. M. Spotts	Missouri
WILSON, PETER (M. Ph.)	Medl. Dept. Tulane Univ. La	Louisiana
§WINN, LOCHLIN M		Alabama
WOODSON, ANDREW M	Dr. R. S. Woodson	Alabama
WOODSON, ROBT S. (M. D.)	Vanderbilt University, 1889	Louisiana
YANDELL, WM. M., JR	Drs. S. D. Robbins & F. D. Smythe	Mississippi
YATES, ALEX		Mississippi
YENNI, ALBERT SIDNEY	Dr. C. S. Mercier	Louisiana
YOUMANS, LUTHER P. (M. D.)	University of Georgia, 1892	Georgia

* The fourteen resident students of the Charity Hospital.

§ Externes of the Charity Hospital.

† The four resident students of the Touro Infirmary.

Pharmacy Students—35.

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	STATE.
AGNELLY, EDWARD S	Mr. Paul Freund	Louisiana
BERNIUS, ALBERT F	Mr. C. A. H. Otto	Louisiana
BERWICK, DAVID A .....	.....	Louisiana
BLANCHARD, RODOLPH E	Drs. Barker and Grace	Louisiana
BRAUD, AUGUST S	Mr. J. J. Leche	Louisiana
BROWN, MRS. IDA R	Dr. A. A. Campbell	Illinois
BRUENN, DAVID	Mr. G. W. McDuff	Louisiana
BYRD, STANLEY	Mr. F. M. Martin	Mississippi
CARTER, MISS MARTHA E	Tulane University	Louisiana
CONNELLY, MRS. FRANCES M	Dr. S. P. Berns	Indiana
COOK, MISS ROSALIE E	Mrs. Rudolph	Louisiana
D'AQUIN, JULES	Mr. C. Schertz	Louisiana
DE BERGUE, EDW. JOS	Mr. P. H. Jensen	Louisiana
DELAHOUSSEY, GEO. L	Mr. A. J. Delahoussaye	Louisiana
DUPLECH, AUGUSTUS .....	.....	Louisiana
FIELD, KNIGHT W	Dr. R. W. Allen	Texas
FRÈRE, ALEX. G., JR	Mr. A. G. Frère	Louisiana
HODGES, ELDRIDGE W	Vanderbilt University	Texas
HUBERT, LOUIS J	Dr. J. M. Hubert	Louisiana
LOWE, LOUIS V	Dr. L. G. Lowe	Louisiana
MARQUER, CONSTANT J .....	.....	Louisiana
PEETS, GEO. H., JR	Dr. Geo. H. Peets	Mississippi
PERKINS, HAROLD P	Mr. D. P. Perkins	Texas
RICHARD, VALLEIX B	Mr. J. J. Leche	Louisiana
ROSENFELD, GEO. C	Mr. Emil H. Rosenfeld	Louisiana
SANGASSAN, JULES F	Mr. Ant. Griffo	Louisiana
SCHILLING, FELIX E	Mr. J. W. Provine	Mississippi
SCOTT, FRED .....	.....	Louisiana
SEXTON, TROY C	Mr. Wm. Bodebender	Mississippi
STEVENSON, AUSTIN W	Dr. R. Sauvage	Louisiana
WATKINS, McDONALD	Dr. W. D. Redus	Mississippi
WEINERT, ADOLPH	Mr. P. J. Burges	Texas
WIRTH, ADAM	Tulane University	Louisiana
WRIGHT, MISS CORINNE H	Messrs. Brown & Peterson	Louisiana
YEAGER, MISS FLORELLE V	Dr. B. D. Watkins	Mississippi

Summary of 377 Students.

Number of medical students	299
Number of M. D.'s ordinary medical students	16
Number of M. D.'s gratuitous	27—342
Number of pharmacy students	35— 35
Total	377

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, LL. D., PRESIDENT.

Tulane University of Louisiana embraces University Courses, College of Arts and Sciences, College of Technology, H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Young Women, Law and Medical Departments.

The literary and scientific branches of the University are now located in the new buildings on St. Charles Avenue, opposite Audubon Park.

The College of Arts and Sciences offers Classical, Literary and Scientific courses, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science.

The College of Technology has four courses, viz.: Mechanical Engineering (including Electrical Engineering), Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Architectural Engineering.

The University is well equipped with Libraries, Museums, extensive Laboratories, Work Shops, and Scientific Apparatus.

Tuition, \$105 a session, with small laboratory fees.

The University grants about 175 scholarships in its Academic Departments.

H. SOPHIE NEWCOMB MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

"The H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College in the Tulane University of Louisiana, for the higher education of white girls and young women," has been established as a department of Tulane University through the munificence of Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, of New York City.

Special courses are offered to those who find it desirable or necessary to restrict their work to one or more branches.

There is an Academic Department which prepares students for the College.

The charge for tuition in the College is \$100, and the Academy \$80.

Provision has been made for the accommodation of boarding students in the building erected for the purpose, and known as the Josephine Louise House, opposite to the College.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The *Law Department* was organized in 1847. Under a series of distinguished professors it has been in successful operation ever since.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws, granted by the University, entitles the person on whom it is conferred to admission to the bar of this State. The faculty aim to prepare the students for admission to the bar, not only in this State, but also in any of the common law States of the Union. The charge for lectures and instructions is \$80. The annual session begins in November and closes in May. Judge Henry C. Miller, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Louisiana, is Dean.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department was organized in 1834. Prof. S. E. Chaillé, M. D., Dean. See this catalogue.

For general catalogue address

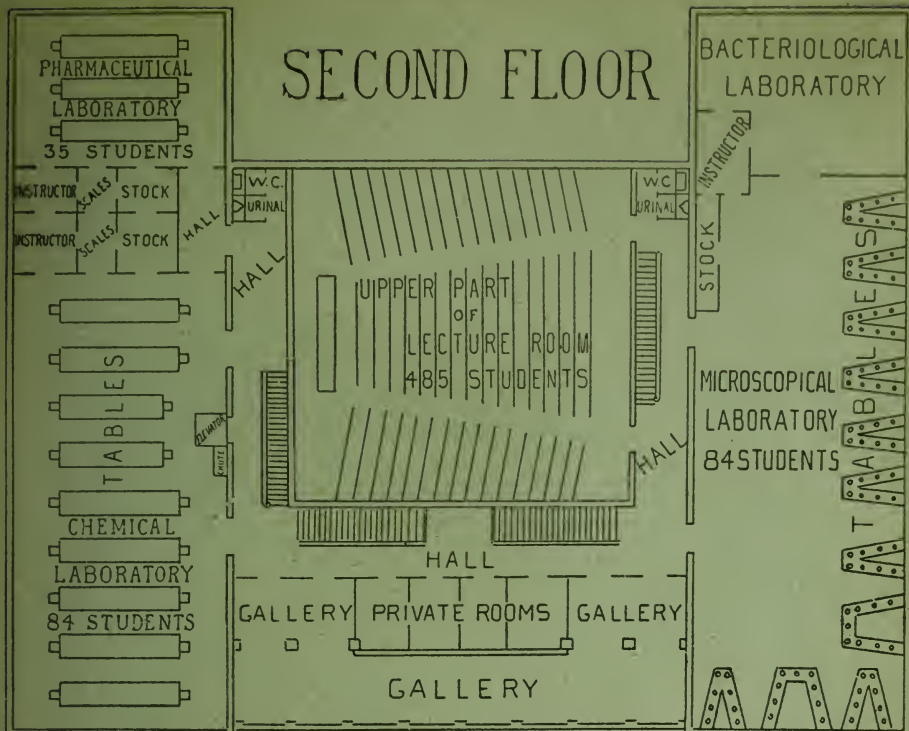
WM. O. ROGERS,
SECRETARY TULANE UNIVERSITY.

WEST WING.

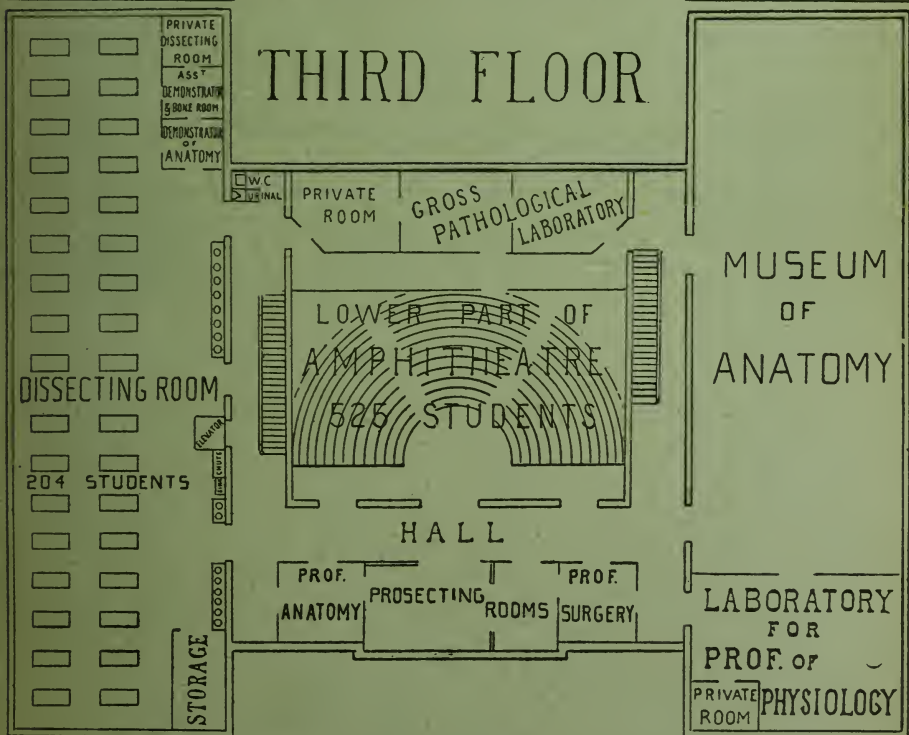
CENTRAL BUILDING

EAST WING.

SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR



WEST WING.

CENTRAL BUILDING.
CANAL STREET.

EAST WING.

ROBERTSON ST.

VILLERE ST.



3 0112 106099291



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

Dimensions, 156 feet by 123 feet depth. The Central Building measures 76 feet front by 83 feet depth, and each wing 40 feet front by 123 feet depth. The building occupies 16,343 square feet of the college lot, which contains 62,764 square feet.